

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 28. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JULY 10, 1815.

[Vol. 29.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

AUCTION.

Will be offered for sale, on Saturday the 15th inst. at auction, the following property, which from its near situation to the New Market-House, on Water street, it is presumable will be worth the attention of those wishing to own property in that valuable quarter of the town.—Viz.

Four Lots of Ground,

Being one half of that corner lot, fronting on Mulberry street, between High and Water streets.

LOT No. 1—is 30 feet front, running back 66 feet to Mr. Robert Barr's lot, with a comfortable log building thereon, calculated for the accommodation of a small family.

LOTS No. 2 & 3—are of the same size, with a good log building, situated partly on each, which will also be offered for sale.

LOT No. 4—is the corner lot on Mulberry and High streets, 27 feet on the first and 66 feet on the latter.

Terms of sale—6, 12 & 18 months, negotiable paper, with approved endorsers—the titles made when the last payment is discharged.—And immediately thereafter will be sold the large Brick Building, lately occupied as a spinning house, by William Todd, on High street. The lot is 43 feet front, and 100 feet back—the house is 43 by 24 1-2 feet, two stories high, and excellent cellar. Also a lot of ground adjoining, of 23 feet front, extending back the same distance. Terms—six, twelve and eighteen months credit. Bond and security will be required for the first payment, and the title to the property retained, until the whole is paid.

D. BRADFORD, Auc.

The sale will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday, the 22d day of July, at ten o'clock, on the premises, will be exposed to public sale for cash, to the highest bidder, a TRACT OF LAND, on the head waters of Cane run, containing about one hundred and five acres, well improved, with a good dwelling house of brick, and other suitable out-houses—it being the farm lately owned and occupied by Asa Wilgus—sold under a Decree of Trust, from said Wilgus, to satisfy a claim of John W. Hunt, of \$1930, that was due on the 22d June, 1815.

THOMAS JANUARY, Trustee,
July 3, 1815 27-3 t

State of Kentucky,

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sct.
Matthew K. Withers, complt.
against
Withers and John Edwards, defts.

THIS DAY came the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant John Edwards is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is therefore ordered—that unless said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next August term, and enter an appearance herein, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this state for eight weeks successively.

A copy, Attest,
THOS. RODLEY, C. F. C. C.

Last Notice.

I intend starting to Philadelphia on the 1st day of July—those indebted to me, will be pleased to call and close their accounts, or pay off their notes due to me, before that period; further indulgence cannot be given without much inconvenience. Those who fail to comply with this request, must expect their accounts or notes to be placed in the hands of some collector for the purpose of settlement.

E. WARFIELD.

The highest price in Cash, is given at my store for merchantable HEMP. E. W.
26-4 June 25.

NOTICE.

Application will be made by the subscribers to the county court of Nicholas at their August term, for leave to lay off a town on our lands in Nicholas county, and on the waters of Somerset, in said county, agreeably to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

ROBERT BERRY,
JOHN LOCHBRIDGE,
WILLM LOCHBRIDGE

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by bond, note or book account will please to call and settle the same by the twentieth of July, as I mean to go to Philadelphia at that time; those that will not avail themselves of this notice may expect to find their accounts in the hands of proper officers for collection.

WM. ROSS.
Lexington, June 13th, 1815. 25-6

Taken up by Adam Keiser two mules from Lexington, Limestone road, one Sorrel Station colt, 3 or 4 years old, unbroke, fourteen and an half hands high, some white spots on each side of his belly, star in his forehead, long mane and tail—appraised to fifteen dollars by Robert Lytle and Stephen M. Russell, this 4th day of April, 1815.

25-3p OLIVER KEENE.

Taken up by Philip Jones, at Mrs. Ryman's mills on Iron Grey Filley, 3 years old, right hind leg white, left hind foot white, 13 1-2 hands high—appraised to \$50, before me, this 24th of January, 1815 26-8p JOSEPH ROBB, J. P.

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG
RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES, of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.
Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-1f

NOTICE.

I caution the public against taking my two notes for one hundred and fifty dollars each, payable to Messrs. Inston and Garner, at the Lexington Branch Bank, on the 10th of January next, as I have not received the consideration for which said notes were passed.

JOHN COLEMAN.
Lexington Brewery.
Lexington, July 1, 1815—27 3t.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers are now opening a Superb assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods from England since Peace, consisting of Jackson Stripes, Neutral Prints, Ladies dress Trimmings, Crapes, undress'd and dress'd Cambrics, Muslins, Patent Steam Loom, water dressed and Long Cloth Shirtings, Gentlemen's cravats, Cotton Hose &c. &c.—We flatter ourselves that it will be the interest of those wishing to purchase to give us a call, as those articles are laid in for Cash only & selected by B. Boswell who has resided at Philadelphia since the ratification of peace, for the express purpose of purchasing the most fashionable and cheap goods in market, and will continue to forward them on as purchased.

MORRISON BOSWELLS & SUTTON
Lexington, June 29th, 1815. 27-6t.

A Liberal Reward

Will be given to any person who may have found a Saddle and Bridle lost near the Circus on Saturday evening the 1st July: The Saddle was about half worn and had a silver head and cantle, the pad lined with Blue Bath Coating, the Bridle Hitt plated and had been broken and formed S any person that will leave them either at Dr. Cochranes shop or Mr. Ross's, shall receive a liberal reward 27.

Jessamine County, Sct.

Taken up by Robert Bootman, in said county near Christian's mills, on Hickman's creek, a dark brown horse, about 14 1-2 hands high, five years old, ball face, white hairs on the near side near the flank, branded with S, on the near shoulder, shod before, appraised to 18 dollars—given under my hand the 17th day of April, 1815. JOHN PERRY.

NEW CHURCH.

The committee appointed to superintend the erection of the church in Market street, provided for the ministration of the rev. James M'Chord, have at length the pleasure of announcing to the public, the near completion of their task. The house will be opened for public worship, on Sunday the 30th inst.

While issuing the present intimation, the committee cannot withhold from the numerous and solicitous friends of this little establishment their earnest congratulations on the success which has at length crowned the general wish, amid the darkness and difficulties of the times. Ten months have, indeed, elapsed, since the undertaking was to have been completed; nor is it at this moment in the power of the committee to state, that the whole of the plan committed to their oversight, has been put in execution. To communicate to the exterior of the building, an appearance commensurate with the elegance and symmetry of its interior arrangements, and to prepare the gallery for the reception of auditors, will require an additional expenditure of several hundred dollars. But on this additional expenditure, the committee do not think of entering, tell they shall have witnessed the fulfillment of their present just and moderate expectations in relation to the object now respectfully announced. All that is necessary to the neatness and convenience of the low and principal part of the edifice will be accomplished before the day already mentioned; nor do they anticipate any cause to shrink from the decisions of the taste or science, which, two or three weeks hence, may honor them with the inspection of this portion of their work.

To enable them to meet the numerous and pressing demands, to which they have been subjected during the progress of the undertaking, the appeal of the committee must be made to the liberate and piety of Lexington, and its vicinity. The accustomed munificence of very many of their fellow citizens, & the solicitude that has been unceasingly expressed for the arrival of the moment now at hand, equally serve to strengthen their conviction that the appeal will not be in vain. It has hitherto been adverted to by casual visitors, as a ground of just reproach to western towns, that their ecclesiastical establishments have not been placed on that respectable and inviting footing, which should at once enlist the finest and best feelings of the community, and levy the tribute of esteem from strangers. It depends in some measure upon the friends of this establishment to say how soon that reproach shall be wiped away. If it is left with them, as KENTUCKIANS, to decide how far encouragement is due to an undertaking which, on the single ground of lofty and legitimate state,—predilection may advance no feeble claim.

With a view to ascertain as speedily as possible, how far their anticipations of public support will be realized, they have appointed MONDAY, the 31st inst. for the sale of the Pews. The business of the day will be opened by an appropriate address from the Rev. J. M'Chord; to be preceded by such an exposition of the terms and principles of the sale, from one member of the committee, as the circumstances of the case may require. It may however be proper to remark in general, that the Pews will be disposed of to the highest bidder; and that negotiable notes, without endorsers, will be required, payable at sixty, one hundred and twenty, and one hundred and eighty days after date.

JOHN TILFORD,
JOHN M'KINLEY,
T. H. PINDELL,
ALEX. PARKER,
DAVID CASTLEMAN,
J. C. BRECKENRIDGE.

July 3, 1815—27

Jessamine County To wit.
Taken up by Thomas Wade in said county near Goggins ferry on the Kentucky river, a brown Mare about four feet nine inches high, 4 or 5 years old large saddle spot on her back, small star in her forehead, has a small spot on her near buttock shod before appraised to 40 dollars before me the 28th day of April, 1815. A copy, 26t John Perry.

Bills of Lading

For Sale.



Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

RESOLUTIONS

Expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major General Jackson, and the troops under his command, for the gallantry and good conduct in the defence of N. Orleans.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby given to Major General Jackson, and through him to the officers and soldiers of the regular army, of the militia and of the volunteers under his command, the greater proportion of which troops consisted of militia and volunteers, suddenly collected together, for their uniform gallantry and good conduct conspicuously displayed against the enemy, from the time of his landing before New Orleans until his final expulsion therefrom; and particularly for the valor, skill and good conduct on the eighth of January last, in repulsing with great slaughter, a numerous British army, of chosen veteran troops, when attempting by a bold and daring attack to carry by storm the works hastily thrown up for the protection of New Orleans; and thereby obtaining a most signal victory over the enemy, with a disparity of loss on his part, unexampled in military annals.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to Major General Jackson, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major General Jackson, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the objects thereof.

February 27, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Daniel Perine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the register and receiver of public monies for the district of Cincinnati shall permit Daniel Perine of the Indiana territory to enter and become the purchaser at private sale of the south east quarter of section numbered twenty-five, of township numbered six, in range numbered west, in the Cincinnati district; if, on due enquiry, the said register and receiver shall be satisfied that the said quarter section does not contain any salt spring or springs valuable for the purpose of making salt. And the said Daniel Perine shall be entitled to a grant for the aforesaid quarter section on completing the payments therefor, on the terms and conditions provided for the sale of public land sold at private sale.

February 24, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Requiring the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, to give security for the faithful application and disbursement of the contingent funds of the Senate and House of Representatives

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, within ten days after the passage of this act, to give bond to the United States, with one or more securities, to be approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury; each bond in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful application and disbursement of such contingent funds of the respective Houses, as shall come into his hands, which bonds shall be deposited in the Comptroller's office. And it shall be the duty of each and every Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, who may hereafter be chosen, to give bond as aforesaid, within thirty days after he enters upon the discharge of the duties of his said office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate and of Clerk of the House of Representatives, to deposit all money belonging to the United States, which may come into their hands, in one of the Banks of the District of Columbia; and all debts payable by the Secretary or Clerk, on account of the Senate or House of Representatives, shall be paid by a draft in favor of each creditor on the Bank, where the money of government may be deposited.

February 23, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

A resolution directing the manner of providing stationary and procuring the printing for the Senate and House of Representatives.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed, immediately after the adjournment of the present and each succeeding Congress to advertise three weeks successively, in two newspapers printed in the District of Columbia, for proposals for supplying the Senate and House of Representatives, during the succeeding Congress, with the necessary stationary and printing: which advertisement shall describe the kind of stationary and printing required; and that the proposals to be made be accompanied with sufficient security for their performance. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary and Clerk aforesaid in the month of April thereafter, to notify the lowest bidder or bidders (whose securities are deemed sufficient) of the acceptance of his or their proposals: Provided, That this resolution shall not be so construed as to prevent the Secretary and Clerk aforesaid from contracting for separate parts of the supplies of stationary and printing required to be furnished.

March 3, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Robinson and others. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the war department be, and they are hereby directed to audit and settle the claims of William Robinson, William White, Samuel Mosely, Edward Giddons, John Brown, Moses Brown, John Gordon, Joseph Baker, Robert Ballowe, and Moses Gordon, on account of damages done to their property, by a detachment of troops of the United States, under an order from the war department, which claims are hereby ordered to be settled upon such terms, and in such manner as, may embrace the justice of their case.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when settled and ascertained, shall be paid to the said claimants severally, or their lawful agents, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon such claimants releasing to the United States all claims which they may have against the government, or any of its officers, in consequence of the damage aforesaid.

January 23, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Fixing the military peace establishment of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military peace establishment of the United States shall consist of such proportions of artillery, infantry, and riflemen, not exceeding in the whole, 10,000 men, as the President of the U. States shall judge proper, and that the corps of engineers, as at present established, be retained.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the corps of artillery shall have the same organization as is prescribed by the act passed the 12th day of April, 1808; and that each regiment of infantry and riflemen shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one paymaster, one surgeon, and two surgeon's mates, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies; each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians and 68 privates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be two major generals, and four brigadier generals; the major generals to be entitled to two ads de camp, and the brigadier generals to one ad de camp each, to be taken from the subalterns of the line; four brigade inspectors, and two brigade quartermasters, and such number of hospital surgeons and surgeon's mates, as the service may require, not exceeding 5 surgeons and 15 mates, with one steward and one wardmaster to each hospital. The brigade inspectors appointed under this act shall be taken from the line; and the brigade quartermasters, and paymasters from the subalterns of the line.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the compensation, subsistence, and clothing of the officers, cadets, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, composing the military peace establishment, shall be the same as are prescribed by the act entitled, "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," passed 16th March 1802, and the act entitled "An act to raise for a limited time, an additional military force," passed the 12th April, 1808; and that the major generals shall be entitled to the same compensation as is provided by an act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force," passed 11th January, 1812.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States cause to be arranged, the officers, non-commissioned officers, corporals, musicians and privates, of the several corps of troops now in the service of the United States, in such manner as to form and complete out of the same corps authorised by this act, and cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates to be discharged from the service of the United States, from and after the first day of May next, or as soon as circumstances may justify the measure.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That to each commissioned officer, who shall be discharged by virtue of this act, there shall be allowed and paid in addition to the pay and emoluments to which they will be entitled by law at the time of his discharge, three months pay.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the several corps authorised by this act, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, be recruited in the same manner, and with the same limitations; and that officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, shall be entitled to the same provisions for wounds and disabilities, the same provisions for widows and children, and the same benefits and allowances in every respect, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as are authorised by the act of 16th March, 1802, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," and the act of the 12th April, 1808, entitled "An act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force," and that the bounty to the recruit, and compensation to the recruiting officer, shall be the same as are allowed by the aforesaid act of 12th April, 1808.

March 3, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TALLEYRAND AND CARNOT.

Plutarch, in his Lives, has presented us with many beautiful parallels between the great men of Rome and Greece. If his delicate pencil was now in existence, how elegantly might it be employed in drawing a contrast between two illustrious men of the present age, both living in the same country, both figuring on the theatre of Europe!

When the French revolution burst upon the world, it found Talleyrand Perigord in the service of the Church—he was the Bishop of Autun. Having sagacity enough to discover which way the winds blow and the tempests

beat, he was determined at once to part with grace from a dignity which he saw was departing from him. All the legitimate titles of France were shaking to their centre, and he deemed it most prudent, to escape before they were in ruins. In the celebrated controversy, which agitated Europe, between the privileged orders, and the representatives of the French people in the third estate, Talleyrand deserted his brethren, and was the first to lay down the privileges of his priesthood at the feet of his country.

In all the great storms, which succeeded the commencement of the tempest; he had the same sagacity to perceive, the same dexterity in eluding their force, or rising upon the top of the tide. Let the wheel of revolution turn as it will, he was almost sure to rise uppermost. All things to all men, he was the idol of almost all parties, the victim of none. His was the merit of directing all revolutions which events had made inevitable.

How different was the conduct of the great Carnot! When the revolution burst upon France in all its splendor, Carnot conceived the project of placing the liberties of his country on an imperishable basis. A Republican at heart, he sighed to make others so; he sighed to see France one great republic. He was disappointed. Stung to madness by the persecution of the neighboring Princes, who wished to strangle the infant liberties of a republic in the cradle; unprepared by her previous subjection for a state of freedom; unable to imitate the example of America, who had only to break her chrysalis shell, and spread her wings and soar into the skies; France was denuded in blood and baffled in her hopes; faction rose upon faction, until the warm visions of Carnot began to fade away.

At length the celebrated Bonaparte became Lord of the Ascendant. Ever attentive to the indications of the weathercock, Talleyrand became his friend and the slave of his ambition. He pushed him on, from one step, to another, until the Imperial Diadem had sparkled on his brow.

But Carnot was still the firm and inflexible republican. He voted against the consul for life; he opposed the assumption of the Imperial Dignity. And while Talleyrand was enjoying the confidence of his master and the dignities of the State, Carnot retired from a scene which he did not relish, and a form of government which he had opposed. Bonaparte, to his credit be it spoken, respected his courage, and "suffered him to live in unmolested retirement."

Mark them further! When the allies entered France, and the star of Bonaparte began to descend, Talleyrand again consulted the weather, and pursued the way of prudence. He was one of the first to desert the fortunes of the Emperor, and to mount the cockade of the Bourbons. What did Carnot?—When he saw France invaded by the foot of foreigners; and those Bourbons whose conduct had provoked the Revolution, about to be restored with all their imbecilities, Carnot came forward to serve his country. He did not turn his back upon the setting to salute the rising sun. He forgot himself, he forgot his own interests in those of his country.—If France was unfit to exist as a Republic, if that darling vision of his was forever to be blasted, still he was unwilling to behold her destinies directed by a Bourbon, imposed by the hand of a foreigner. He came forward and offered his services to Bonaparte. He was entrusted with the defence of Antwerp; his achievements in that service are known to the world. Carnot is one of the greatest Engineers as well as Statesmen in Europe.

For once, however, Talleyrand has been left out in the east of fortunes—Bonaparte is restored, and Talleyrand is in the service of an exiled master at Vienna. If Bonaparte remains firm upon the throne, he will never confide in the capricious minister. His recurrences to those ancient titles, which he was once first to relinquish; his recurrence to the miserable cant of legitimate princes, is sufficient to shut him out forever. Bonaparte will not forget, that in a note of prince Talleyrand addressed to Prince Metternich on the 19th Dec last, he congratulated France on being "delivered from that oppression of which she was less the instrument than the victim happy on having recovered her legitimate prince, and with them, that repose which she had reason to fear forever lost."

Carnot, on the contrary, is the first man in Bonaparte's council of state—but all his state papers yet breathe as much of the generous revolutionary principles as it is possible, perhaps, for a Frenchman to indulge;—he still delights to speak of the rights of the people, the origin of all legitimate power, as founded on the will of the nation, the responsibility of kings to their subjects. Even now he would sigh for a republic, if he did not sigh, to see France unfit for it.

Whether Talleyrand is the weather-wise politician which he has always proved himself to be, or whether Carnot is again to behold the Bonapartes supplanted by the Bourbons, a few short weeks must decide. If the Bourbons are restored, Talleyrand may still ride on the top of the wave; if the star of Bonaparte prospers, he will live and die an exile in a foreign land.

FROM EUROPE.

[Translated for the Democratic Press.]

THE ALLIED POWERS

ASSEMBLED IN CONGRESS AT VIENNA,
TO THE
FRENCH PEOPLE

18th March, 1815.

A Corsican, the disgrace of usurpers and the scourge of nations, has seated himself a second time on the throne of St. Louis. Already hordes of perjured men have acknowledged him for their master, and have sold to him a nation whose courage and fidelity they had enchained.—Frenchmen! we know your love for the king; from the inmost recesses of our palaces (du fond de nos palais) we have heard your vows and your alarms; do not let yourselves be discouraged, the traitors shall soon be punished. The thunderbolts of vengeance are roaring on all sides; all Europe has risen and is marching to avenge the Cause of kings. Our warriors, in again

appearing in your country. have no other object than "war against Bonaparte and his perfidious army; peace with France and the Bourbons."

The allied powers shall enter France as friends, with their muskets slung over their shoulders, (*Varmez bandouliere*;) they shall not wage war against that kingdom, but against a single man, who by violating all treaties has put himself out of the pale of the laws of all nations. Therefore they declare:

1. That they will halt as soon as Bonaparte shall have been delivered up into their hands.

2. That in case Bonaparte shall not be delivered up to them, if any officers who have taken an oath of fidelity to the king shall be found with arms in their hands taken up for the service of Bonaparte, they shall be instantly shot.

3. That in every town, the citizens of which shall have taken part in the resistance to the allied armies, a part of the inhabitants shall be put to the sword.

Signed by

Austria,	Sweden
Great Britain,	Sardinia,
Russia,	Switzerland,
Prussia,	Holland,
Bavaria,	Denmark,
The Rhenish Confederacy,	Spain, and Portugal.

The following extract from a proclamation of the allies is given in the *Aristarque Francais*, a Paris paper of May the 1st.

PROCLAMATION OF THE COMBINED ALLIES

"It is very imprudent to suspect that we leave Bonaparte to act in all his pretensions. Frenchmen, we repeat it, our arms are not turned against you; we only wish to bring down to the ground the man who has never ceased to violate, the most sacred and the most legitimate rights: we will maintain with all our forces the treaty of peace which we have signed with Louis XVIII; we will replace him upon the throne; we will never acknowledge any government than that which ought to exist under his dynasty; we swear it in the presence of the universe."

"Those unmeaning intrigues (*sardes mences*) which we read in the Gazettes of France, do not impose upon us; we know the minds of good Frenchmen; we know their love for the descendants of Henry IVth, their legitimate princes; we cannot then suppose that Bonaparte has influence enough to collect two millions of Frenchmen under his flag; at all events, Frenchmen, be persuaded, that it will be easy for us to oppose a double number, if there should be need of it."

"Recall to mind our first proclamation; we to the Frenchmen taken with arms in their hands and the cities which shall shew themselves rebellious! Frenchmen, our assembled cohorts, march under the banners of your king, his cockade and white flag."

Declaration of the 15th April.

Louis, by the Grace of God &c &c

At the moment of our return to the midst of our people, we believe that we owe to them, in the face of Europe, a solemn declaration of our sentiments and of the intentions of our Allies.

When heaven and the nation recalled us to the throne, we made to God and to France the promise, sweet to our heart to forget injuries and to labor without ceasing for the happiness of our subjects.

The sons of St. Louis have never committed treason against heaven or against their country. Already our people had found again, by our cares, abundance and repose within, and the esteem of all nations without. Already the throne, shaken by so many shocks, was beginning to be established again, when treason forced us to quit our capital and to seek refuge in the confines of our states. In the mean time Europe, faithful to her treaties, would not recognize, as king of France any one but us. Twelve hundred thousand soldiers were desirous to march to assure the repose of the world and to deliver our fair country a second time.

In this state of things, a man, whose artifice and falsehood form at this day his whole power, seeks to lead astray the mind of the nation by fallacious promises, to raise it up against its legitimate King, and to draw it down into the abyss as it were, for the purpose of accomplishing his frightful prophecy of 1814 "if I fall they shall learn how much the fall of a great man costs."

In the midst of the alarms which the present dangers of France have produced in our heart, the crown, which we have never regarded but as the means of doing good, would have lost all its charm in our eyes, and we would have resumed with pride the route for our exile (where twenty years of our life were employed in efforts for the happiness of Frenchmen) if the country was not menaced, in the future with all the calamities to which our return had put a period, and if we were not, as it respects the nations, the guarantee of France.

The sovereigns who give us, this day, so great a mark of their affection; cannot be any more abused by the Cabinet of Bonaparte, whose machinations is so well known to them, and animated by the love and interests which they bear to their people, they march without hesitation to the glorious goal, where heaven has suspended the general peace and happiness

of nations. Well convinced, in spite of all the artifices of a vain policy that the French nation has not rendered itself an accomplice to the attempts of the army, and that the small number of deluded Frenchmen will not delay to acknowledge their error, they regard France as their ally. There, where they find faithful Frenchmen, the fields will be respected, the laborers protected, the poor succoured, reserving to themselves to make the right of war weigh only upon the provinces which, at their approach, shall not have returned to their duty. This resolution, dictated by prudence, would afflict us sensibly, if our people were less known to us; but whatever may be the fear, with which they have endeavored to inspire you as to our intentions, since the allies only make the war against the rebels, our people have nothing to doubt, and we have to cherish the thought that their loyalty to us, will not be altered either by an absence of so short a duration, nor by the calumnies of libellers, nor by the promises of a chief of a party, too well convinced of his feebleness, not to care those whom he burns to destroy.

At our return to our capital, which we regard as very near, our first care will be to recompense the virtuous citizens, who are devoted to the good cause, and to endeavor to make even the appearance of those abuses which may have alienated any Frenchmen from us to disappear.

Lone at our royal Palace at Ghent the 15th April, 1815.

(Signed) LOUIS.
(Signed) The Duke De FELTRE

AN ORATION

Delivered on the FOURTH OF JULY, at Maxwell's Spring (at the request of the different volunteer corps of Lexington)—by JOHN BICKLEY Esq.

Fellow Citizens—

The honor which has been conferred on me of addressing so respectable a portion of my countrymen on this anniversary of our independence, is sensibly felt; I will therefore endeavor, however feeble the effort, to perform the task assigned.

This day, thirty-nine years since, our ancestors, the immortal patriots of the revolution, asserted the independence of the United States of America, which they established in defiance of British power and of British tyranny. Without a regularly constituted government, with out the usual means of warfare, and but few in numbers, did they triumph over the legions of Britain—and with their best blood, purchased all of liberty, which we, their descendants, enjoy. For these reasons, this day has been set apart, by the unanimous sentiment of the people, as the political sabbath of America. We meet here to day, to celebrate the era of our national existence, and the deeds of the sages, and the feats of the warriors, to whose wisdom and invincible bravery, we owe the inestimable boon. And thus by honoring the acts of our fathers, we call forth those feelings of patriotism and of valor which stimulated them, and which will perpetuate the inheritance they transmitted to us. When, therefore, the 4th day of July, 1776, shall be forgotten, little of American liberty will remain. It will be an epocha, when the science which now illuminates and adorns our country, will have yielded to the barbarism of the savage—when brutal force, united to brut stupidity, will be the umpire of political right—and the priest, with the holy book in one hand, and the fiery faggot in the other, will pronounce the law of toleration. But let us not indulge in the anticipation of an event which may never occur; but enjoy the present moment which abounds with so much of interest.

The independence of the United States did more to enlighten the human mind and to promote the great cause of humanity, than all the changes and revolutions of power which have agitated and convulsed the world for centuries. Under the mild and salutary form of government which pervades every class of society, free scope is given to the faculties of man in a country inferior to none on the habitable globe—free and unrestrained operation is given to the energies and resources of the mind in pursuit of improvement, which contributes to please the taste and satisfy the wants of the people who inhabit this young and growing empire—and an example is afforded to the oppressed of all nations, by which they may learn how to obtain and to preserve the blessings of liberty. Accordingly we have witnessed in our country, under the auspices of free institutions, that man is entirely different from what many had supposed him to be. He is capable of exercising every privilege essential to his happiness, which does not interfere with the rights and privileges of others. He is capable of adding a rigor and an enterprising activity to his character, which create out of a wilderness in a few short years a powerful and respectable empire—of giving an impulse to science and to the arts which advances the youngest country of the world, above the oldest and most civilized nations. This asylum of liberty is the chosen spot of genius, and so long as it remains free as it now is, will continue to be her tutelary guardian. When then it is our fortune to enjoy so much of good, and the rest of the world so much of evil—can we forget those who bequeathed it? No—the most splendid and lasting works of art may decay and moulder into ruin—but the names and deeds of the American revolutionists, will still live. Immortal men!—wherever there dwells a friend to patriotism and virtue—in whatever clime and in whatever age—your illustrious achievement will exist in grateful recollection—and those whose glory it will be to reform the abuses of the old systems, will point to your example and advance to the task with an unshaken confidence and irresistible order! The greatest ornaments to civilization of which the present age can boast, have their origin in your labors. Behold the condition of Europe, and compare it with our happy situation! There, even in the short intervals of peace, which shed over them a momentary repose, they drag out a wretched existence—enveloped in all the horrors of slavery and superstition, and in all the misery of poverty. Here, we enjoy all the blessings of which our natures are susceptible; and if in support of these, we are driven to war, it is a sacrifice made by common consent to maintain and perpetuate them. In such a struggle, the freeman's arm is doubly nerve, while his heart beats forth the gentle influence of humanity over the vanquished foe—which excites at once their astonishment and admiration. It rests with the people and statesmen of America, to watch over with unceasing vigilance, the rights and interests they are so fortunate in possessing; and they will remain

unimpaired by the assaults of foreign enemies, or the violence of domestic factions, to the latest ages. And here, permit me to observe, in the language of a statesman of our own country, that "a suspicion, detestable as it is in private life, is the loveliest trait of political character." That apathy in a republic which would submit to the measures of these in authority without investigation, leads directly to the subversion of liberty. And this false confidence in public men has, perhaps contributed more than any other trait in the human character, to limit the circle of free government. Nations have ever attached too much respect to authority—and thus they have remained in almost perpetual slavery. For it is the natural disposition of those who govern, to encroach upon the rights of the governed.

The good citizen while he submits to the decrees of the constituted authorities of the country, never hesitates to scrutinize them with boldness and with firmness; that errors, whether of the head or of the heart, may be detected and corrected. It is by the observance of these rules only, that liberty can be maintained. The best and wisest men are liable to err, and the worst are too often seen under the most specious pretexts. Then let us regard as holy, the liberty of the press. In a country so extensive as ours, public men and measures cannot be effectually reached thro' any other medium. By this means, the people of Maine and of Louisiana, of Michigan and of Georgia, can all at the same moment exchange their different sentiments of national policy—and by this mutual interchange of opinion, adopt that course which will conduce most to its support. The popularity and influence of an individual which might be dangerous within the sphere of its operation, is rendered harmless to the nation so long as the right to investigate his conduct and opinions exists in its present purity. Faction which by its combinations and intrigues, might stifle the sentiments or corrupt the principles of the people, is exposed by this potent engine, and the storm with which it menaces the country, falls with furious destruction upon its own head. Through the medium of the press, the arts and sciences are improved and enlarged, and the whole concerns of the human family receive aid, for which we may search in vain elsewhere.

But let us not make it the instrument of the government to subvert its own views—and like the meek religion of Jesus, in the hands of knaves, it becomes prostituted to the most detestable purposes. To give that intelligence and direction to the public sentiment, which is requisite under institutions like ours, the press, united to a sound method of education, is our surest reliance. But on the vital subject of education, much remains to be done. We have too much of the European system about us. We forget that the principle of our government is at war with that of almost all other governments; that modes of thinking and of acting which are essential to the preservation of others, would annihilate ours. Under the influence of these errors, British books are introduced into our schools which abound in British maxims alike destructive to the moral and political principles of the American youth. Thus it is, that this singular phenomenon presents itself at this day in the United States: that writers on morals and on politics, who are considered most correct by the enlightened men of our country—writers who have been the most efficient assertors of public liberty, have to yield their places in our school libraries to those who were in vogue more than a century ago, whose doctrines have long since been exploded. From this system of education, it cannot be believed and ought not to be expected that the interests of the country—the cause of republicanism, will receive the assistance they require. But if our ancestors had the intelligence and firmness to throw off the shackles of arbitrary government, does it not reflect upon us that we have enough of neither to abandon the corruptions of the schools?—This reflection is just and severe; let us cease to deserve it.

The policy that ought to be pursued, in the development of our internal resources, as connected with our exterior relations, involves questions of the first magnitude. On no occasion, in my humble conception, with more propriety than the present, could they be adverted to. This day, which reminds us of the causes that led to our independence, it would seem should have some influence in exhibiting the means of placing it upon a permanent basis. It is acknowledged by all politicians, that our safety depends upon union. Then let us strive to make the union as perfect as practicable. Let us unite by all the ties that can be brought into operation, the various interests of this extensive community. Let us, by the intervention of roads and of canals, connect distant points of the country, which feel at present that they have different interests—Thus would we introduce individuals of the same family, who are at present strangers, and who require only reciprocal intercourse to bind them together by the indissoluble cords of interest and affection. These are the true principles on which the union of these states depend—it would be folly to expect it on any others. Every effort of genius, which conduces either to the security or wealth of the country, should be cherished by the people and the government. Such men as the celebrated Forster, who has just "past from among us," are not only an ornament and bulwark to their country, but they may justly be ranked among the benefactors of mankind. The invention of the steam frigate, which has recently undergone a successful experiment, encourages the strongest expectation that this potent engine of national defence will have all the efficacy which the most sanguine of its friends anticipated. If so, a new mean of naval defence will be at our command, which will ensure the safety of our extensive seaboard. Other nations can adopt the important discovery, and the horror heretofore produced by the floating walls of England will be dissipated, and the freedom of the seas once more rescued from the tyranny of her overwhelming power on the ocean.

We should in every practicable way, cultivate our internal resources—as well for national as for individual comfort and convenience; that our dependence on foreign countries may diminish, as we increase in enterprise and industry. Domestic manufactures should claim our first attention. Until we manufacture for ourselves—until we can dispense with the swarm of British "Callico Embassadors" who are to be found in such numbers in our seaport towns, foreign influence will still continue to be felt and to corrupt the community. Of this we have had sufficient warning in the war which has just closed. The independence and the rights of the nation were jeopardized by the formidable fleets and armies of the enemy, which imperiously demanded that all our strength should be put forth. But how was this call of patriotism and of duty answered by that portion of the community who had been contaminated by their dependence on British commerce and their consequent attachment to British principles?

Instead of supporting the government of the country, they were found, if not upon the side of the enemy, at least partial to his views; vindicting his barbarous conduct, and sumulating opposition to the measures of national defence. And it was reserved for that part of the community who were removed from the contaminating influence of foreign prejudices, to preserve that, which we are this celebrating. What an instructive lesson is this to American statesmen! It teaches, that to preserve the liberty and sovereignty of the country, we must confide in our own resources—that although for a moment we may acquire wealth by foreign commerce, that even that wealth is thus rendered insecure and our national existence endangered. But that a great continent such as America, should be dependent upon an island, small as Britain, never could have been designed by the God of Nature; and if we submit to it, we are unworthy the protection of that beneficent being. Shall we then, the inhabitants of this vast continent, abounding in means sufficient to satisfy the wants of a world, continue our dependence upon foreigners, for the very clothes we wear? The cent-per-cent politician will reply that we should, because we obtain them cheaper. But if the government would lend their aid to the manufacturer for a few years, by high duties on foreign goods, could not the manufactures of America be established on such a basis as would defy rivalry? It is believed they could. But suppose we could not vend the article as cheap as the British manufacturer, and that by relying on ourselves for a supply the consumers should lose a few dollars annually? Would not this be better, far better, than to cherish British partialities that have been engendered, and which will continue to embroil us in wars so long as they have existence? Yes—it would be cheaper, if we calculate the expenses of wars—it would be nothing when we estimate the value of independence.

England, who lives upon monopoly only, who cannot exist without it, under her present system of things, views with jealousy and alarm the rising prosperity of the United States. We must ever guard against her with the caution that we would observe towards the midnight assassin or the highway robber. This is strong language, but it is just. Look at her conduct to the ignorant inhabitants of India—to the oppressed and generous people of Ireland, and to the colonists of this country. Behold the long catalogue of wars she has stimulated upon the continent of Europe, to gratify her ambition. What treasure did she not expend, and what noble deeds did she not commit, on a recent occasion, to reduce us, fellow-citizens, to "unconditional submission?" But, thank Heaven, and the efforts of our fellow-citizens, we triumphed. The land and naval warriors of America, were an overmatch for those of England—and the independence of our country a second time asserted, has been defended in the same spirit which achieved it. That it can and will be maintained under the smiles of Providence, no American bosom can doubt. Our Brown and our Jackson—our Porter and our Perry, with the bright constellation of persons who precede and follow them on the list of fame, still live. The glorious feats of our late struggle, is deeply impressed on the minds of the present generation, and will live a history—and should the British again attempt the subversion of our liberties, after the experience that we now possess, she will find a powerful and determined enemy in the republicans of America. The soldiers that have fought upon the Niagara and at New Orleans, and those that met her upon the plains of Raisin and of the Miami, will again "measure their strength" with her. Among the latter of whom I feel much satisfaction in observing a round me, a respectable portion of the present audience. It were you, soldiers of Raisin and Miami, who left the comforts of home, and presented the proud spectacle to the world of republican freemen undergoing fatigue, starvation and disaster, without a murmur—and by the blood of our friends and relatives, that was shed, our country has a pledge of our lives and our fortunes, to maintain the cause for which it flowed—the glorious results of which we this day celebrate.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Lexington—July 1st 1815 which, if not taken out before three months, will be sent to the General Post office as dead letters:

Persons enquiring for Letters in this list, will please to say they are advertised.

Allen Kitty	Abernathy Blackstone
Allen Elizabeth	Allison Hugh
Anderson Thomas	Anness Elizabeth
Anderson Andrew	Anness William
Armstrong Ruth	Atkin Lucy
Armstrong James	Abell Jesse
Adams James	Alexander James H
Asby Benjamin	Arwin John 2
Anyan John	
Bowman William	Bell Robert
Brooking Robert E	Bowen Parker
Barbee Eliza	Bela Jacob
Barbee Rosanna	Brown James
Brooke Benjamin	Burkes Thomas
Broom Nancy	Boyd Nancy
Brookie William 2	Bennington Job
Bradford William	Brite Albertus
Brickhouse William	Bean John
Bird Thomas	Bemer John
Bumbarger Michael	Banner Mary
Bowlin William	Banner Judea
Bird Col.	Boyen Ambrose
Bailey Eliza	Bell Eunice
Boone Squire	Beck David
Ball James	Buchanan Josh
Boylan Luther	Boyce William
Ball John	Buckner Elizabeth
Bell Josh H	Burbridge Henry
Booth Wm	Berry Benjamin
Padger S L	Baker Ann
Boggs Robert	B. R. P.
Burbridge Thomas	Brown Morgan
Brown George	R R Barr 3
Brunejar Linwell M	Bourne Sarah
Bowes Joseph	Butler Thompson
Bywater Hanksen	Bell James
Barley Thos S	Bradley Leonard
Balenger Richard	Bowes Joseph
Coyle C	Cassell Abraham
Crosbyhank Andw	Cowan James
Cooksh Overton	Cumins James
Campbell Charles	Combs Robert
Carr Joseph	Calvert Christopher
Clarke Ray	Cocher Samuel
Cotton William	Calvin J
Clamens Wm & G	Cummins Wm
Chinn Solomon	Curry Wm
Clarke Phineas	Comly Ruthy
Crambough Jno	Chamber Roien
Richardson Robert	Chapman Jno A
Camin Charles	Cheary John
Calvert Polly	Calloway Jacob
Curry John	Cox Thomas
Cordingby Wm	Carling Hugh
Clarke Joseph	Cusack Michael 2
Clark Robert	Coleman James 2
Coffman David	Cranmer William
Combs James	Carothers W & Co
Collins Knowles	Creath Jacob
Chapman Elijah	Campbell Alexr
Carnoch William	Clay Green
Cummins Alexander	Crooks Ramsey
Cannell John H	Chapman William
Cissna Wm	Cobbs David 4
Dunn Major	Duckeminer Jno
Dougherty Wm	Dale Geo E
Dickey Martha	Davis Mrs
Duncan Samuel	Davenport S T
Dick Archd.	Dunlap John
Dickerson Samuel	Drake Nathan
Denhurst George	Dougherty James
Dorman Charles	Duncan Wm
Ducker Enoch	Dunaho Major

Erly Wm	Eloo Michael
Elliot Temple	Everett Peter
Edwards Rebecca	Easter John
Elmer Martha	
	F
Featherstone Jeremiah	Fish Robert
Flournoy Mathew	Fair James
Falconer Thomas	Farra Aaron
Farrell Isaac	Ferguson Asm
Fisher David	Figgins Thos
Fishel M	Franklin Henry
Fisher William 3	Fisher Samuel
Fry George	
	G
Gist Resin	Gatewood Hugh
Gill Erasmus	Gregory Peter 2
Graves Thomas	Gosney Fielding 2
Grinstead Polly	Goodenough Isaac
Grant Jesse	Graham Martin
Grinstead Robt	Glover John
Grant Margaret	Gorman L T
Gristam Jno P	Gain Chambers
Gristam Wm	Griffith Thos
Gerrett Wm	Giltner Barney
Gist Thos Col	Gillet Samuel
Gorman Archd	
	H
Hopkins Gen	Harthworth L
Hull John	Heronimus Saml
Henry John	Henry John C
Herron Sarah	Howell Josh
Hamilton Geo	Hamilton George
Hunt Seth 3	Henderson James
Holmes Robert 2	Harris Wm B
Hull Jacob	Heron Robert
Hamilton Jesse	Hall Zenos
Henderson James	Healy Ezekiah
Hamlet S Jan	Henderson Charles
Hord Lucy	Harter Philip
Haden W D	Hudson Reuben
Harris Richmond	Hawley Lewis
Hampton Charles	Hickey Thomas
Hunt Major	Holmes Jno A
Hall Robert	Howard Merida
Hart Barton & Hart	Hilyear Laurence
Hunt Elenor	Hubbell Wm D
Houker Alexr	Higgins Sarah
	Harris John 5
	I
Jo don John 2	Jonat John
Ives Eliza	Jeter Dorothy
Johnson James	Jenkins David
Jackson John	Jones Francis
Izard Nicholas	Jones Henry
Jenks Daniel	Inskip Joseph
Jenkins Wm	
	K
Kennelm Kitchen	Kenny Mathew
Kenkaide Wm	Kelly Thomas
Kidd Pamela	
	L
Logan William	Lawrence Geo H
Long Nicholas	Lyle John
Lane John	Long Elias
Lawrence John	Lewis's executors
Laffery George	Lancart Josh
Lowman John	Lewia William
Long Edmund	Lindsey Josh
Lewis Thos G	Link Jacob
Lewis A K	Lowman John
Later James	Luckett Thos H
	M
Munroe George	Magoffen Benah
Mims Gideon	Mayersback Mrs
Musgrove Cutth	Manning William
Montgomery E	Morrell Catherine
Mead Henry	Merreweather Horace
Miller Robert 2	Mil er Maurice L
Moore Francis 2	Moore John T
Morton Eljah	Marshall Wm
Merriam Daniel	Moore Jno Wm
Morgan Nathan	Monroe Lucy Jane
Messuk Job	Myers Daniel
Moore William	Melson John
Marshall Robert	Meeker Moses
Megowan & Co 4	Murdock Joseph
Miller James	Mosby Benj
Macguire James	Manning John
Morton J B	Miller Isaac
Montgomery James	Miller John
Mattison Henry	Morris Thomas L
Marshall James	Monseur Martil
	N
M'Mumy Prudence 2	Neall Rodham
M'Coy Joseph	
M'Call Martha	O
M'Pheeters	Owen Stephen
M'Daniel Philip	Ollet Barrick
M'Roy Thomas	
M'Croskey James	P
M'Cannell Josh	Parker Robert
M'Clelland	Palmer Jas W
M'Ate George	Parker Samuel
M'Gulough Henry	Preston J M
M'Call Andrew	Plamix Henry
M'Isaac Isaac 2	Parker North
M'Lenore Joel	Pierson Allen
M'Gormic Robert	Pemberton Philip
	Phillips Richard
	Phillips Wm
	Phillips Thomas
	Pullen Mrs
	R
	Ross Elizabeth
	Robert Peter I
	Roe John
	Redd Mary
	Rodcliffe Patsy
	G Russels executors
	Richie Samuel
	Richardson Isabella
	Reynolds Thomas
	Reid Francis J 2
	Richardson Jas A
	Rice David
	Rutherford Josh
	Rigby Mills
	Rankins Harrison
	Revelin Nat
	S
	Scott Thomas
	Stout Jediah
	Smith Martheus
	Swekart or Fry
	Sharp David
	Scott Wm
	Stout Amos
	Sirles Daniel
	Sutrain James 2
	Stapleton Wm
	Smiley Jonathan
	Smithson John
	Stephens Thomas
	Searcy John
	Smith Isaac
	Stump William
	Stewart Wesley

Simson John
Smith Wm.
Scruggs Wm.
Smith George
Simpson Richd
Spottswood Alexr
Stewart Eliza 3

Thompson Alexr
Turner Arent
Thompson Mary
Troutman Peter
Tudor John
Todd Charles S
Teague James 2
Todd W L
Tomlinson Wm
Thompson W R
Taylor James

Vardeman J 2
Veale Wm

Woodruff D & Aron 2
Wilson Byard
Ward Lawrence
Watts George
Worley Caleb
Woodson Jesse
Ward James
Wood Wms
Wilson James
Watt Henry
Wentworth Lucy
Wilson James
Warden James
Wallace James
Winters James
Ward Wm
Williams Nancy
Willson Nancy
Willhoit John

Smith Dan D
Scott John 2
Scott Samuel 2
Smith Mathew 4
Shirley Thomas
Spencer Wm.

Thorp Wm
Twible J
Tunstall Eliza
Tale John
Turner Joel
Tilford John
Tomlin Wm
Turner Wm
Tucker Wm
Turner Isaac

Vawter Jesse
Van Vorhis Danl

Wallace Thos
Wright Jho Roglar
Williamson Sarah
Wright Geo Talcott
Woolfolk T & E
Williams John
Warden Walter
Wyatt Walter
Walker James
Williams B Melancton
Weigart David
Whitney Geo
Williams Fanny
Wallace John 2
Weakly Robt L 2
Wiley Alexr 2
Wilson Willis
Wainwright John 3

Young Leavin
Young John.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 10.

We are authorized to state that Samuel Ayres Esq. will serve his fellow Citizens in the next General Assembly if they should think proper to elect him.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, which has been so aptly called the "political sabbath" of America, has not within our recollection, been neglected by the citizens of Lexington and the vicinity. At its late return it was again noticed in the usual manner. The day was ushered in by the pealing of bells, and the firing of cannon. Captain Fishels company of Horse, Captain Todds company of Light Infantry, Captain M'Calla's company of Light Artillery, and Capt. Ayres company of Riflemen, paraded at the public square in the morning, and accompanied by a number of citizens, marched to Mr. Maxwell's Spring, a spot adjacent to town, which has been long consecrated to that purpose. An Oration, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by John Bickley Esq., which met with, as it deserved, the approbation of the assemblage. John Bradford Esq. being appointed president, and Col. James Morrison Vice president, the following toasts were drank after dinner, each one accompanied by discharge of Artillery and small arms.

1. THE DAY—now—henceforth—and forever.
2. The second declaration of Independence—the 18th of June 1812.
3. The president of the U. S.—Honoured by the hatred of every British Tory & Refugee, he has acquired, and deserves the confidence of his countrymen.
4. The last Congress of the U. S.—In the hour of difficulty and danger they were weighed in the balance and were found wanting.
5. Thomas Jefferson—a happy and long life to the first patriot, & the first statesman of the age.
6. The Treaty of Ghent—Let us respect it whilst England respects it—let it be a dead letter if she again commences the career of violence and rapine.
7. The Dartmoor Butchery—It must be revenged, if it is not atoned for.
8. The memory of Washington. His name receives no additional lustre from the faction who pretend to admire him—but his virtues will live forever in the grateful recollection of his countrymen.
9. The Heroes of the Revolution—Hallowed be their memory.
10. The memory of those who fell in our second war for independence.
11. The memory of Gen. Charles Scott—He will ever be admired for the republican sincerity of his manners—and the incorruptible integrity of his conduct.
12. The Governor of Kentucky—The hero of two wars for the Independence of his country.
13. General Jackson—The preserver of Louisiana—and the pride of his country.
14. General Brown—who at the battle of Chippewa and Bridgewater blasted the expectations of the enemy—and invigorated the hopes of his country.
15. Napoleon Bonaparte—the people's voice—the only test of legitimacy—They are known or fools who acknowledge any other.
16. The Judiciary—Accursed be that penny wise and pound foolish policy, which keeps talents from the bench and sends its honours a begging.
17. Manufactures—Permanent regulations to protect them.
18. Perry & McDonough the heroes of Lakes Erie and Champlain.
19. Genl's Scott M'Comb and Gaines bright military luminaries in the annals of our Country.

FROM DETROIT.

A gentleman from Detroit, who left that place on the 14th June, informs that considerable jealousy exists between the British and Americans in that neighbourhood. The British troops are stationed at Sandwich, and have with them about 500 Indians. Desertions from the British are daily occurring, and have been so frequent as to induce the British commander, Col. James, to offer a reward of fifty-five dollars to the Indians for every scalp taken out of his lines after dark. All communication from the American shore is forbid, on the pretext, that the Americans entice their men to desert; and several Americans who had crossed over, had been arrested, put in close confinement, and after very severe usage sent home. All communication from either side is strictly forbidden.

There are about 1200 British Indians at Herah's island, in the river St. Clair. They had plundered an American citi-

zen of about \$500 worth of property. Col. Butler, at Detroit, had forwarded a remonstrance to Col. James, the British commander, complaining of the aggression. It was disavowed on the part of the British commander, who had forwarded an agent to the Indians to endeavour to get the property restored—the result was not known, when our informant left Detroit. Several strange Indians had been prowling about Detroit, who would give no account of themselves, in consequence of which the American commander had ordered that all Indians of this description, should be immediately arrested, and in case of resistance or an attempt to escape, to be shot.

Mackinaw had not been delivered up by the British, agreeably to treaty, nor had we surrendered Malden. An American vessel had been employed by the British to remove the public property at Mackinaw previous to the surrender of the place. After the property had been put on board the vessel, the Indians, at Mackinaw, who were very numerous, compelled the captain to re-land it; declaring that they would never suffer the place to be delivered up to the Americans.—*Pitts. Mercury.*

A private letter mentions, as one of the reports in circulation in Europe, that the allied powers had required Bonaparte to return to Elba within ten days; and that Bonaparte in answer, said, "he designed that retreat for the residence of the king of Prussia."

Commodore Bainbridge's squadron, we are informed, is nearly ready for sailing on its destination.

Latest From Europe.

LONDON, May 9.

Brussels Papers of the 7th, and Frankfurt and other German Journals, to the 3d inst. were received this afternoon. It will be seen by some of the articles they furnish, that some of the inferior states in Germany have refused to co-operate with the Allies; and that, from some such obstacles we suppose the powers intending to act against France will not be ready to commence hostilities with any thing like effect till the middle of this month. The Russians would not be on the Rhine till that time. Prince Schwartzburg was expected to be on the Rhine about the 1st. He goes first to visit his estate in Bohemia! There is a bulletin from Milan of the war in Italy; but it does not carry the detail of operations farther than the retiring of the Neapolitans to Ancona, where Murat thinks of rallying his troops, and hazarding a new battle.

The following are the chief articles:—SCHAFHAUSEN, April 27. To-day post horses were ordered for Princess Berthier and her suite, but this afternoon they have been countermanded, because the Princess has been arrested in the kingdom of Wittenburg.

A Bulletin, from Milan of the 19th, states that in the action of the 14th, near Forli, between the Austrian and Neapolitan armies, the latter were totally defeated, with the loss of 3000 killed & 4000 prisoners; Murat's camp equipage was taken. The Neapolitans retired towards Ancona, where it should seem that Murat thinks to rally his army, and venture a new battle. Should he lose he would have no other resource than, if possible to embark, as the mountaineers of Arezzo, who have been ill treated by his troops, are all in arms to intercept his retreat. Murat is said to have twice asked an armistice, and to have promised, as soon as peace should be made with him, to join the Coalition, but all his offers have been rejected.

When general Nugent advanced towards Florence, the Neapolitans in that city desired to capitulate, and wanted to remain for the night in Florence, but this was refused, and they were compelled to march out in the night.

A division of Austrian troops is marching from the Kingdom of Italy to Piedmont, after which, it is said, the General in Chief, Baron Frimont, will follow.

VIENNA, April 25.

Prince Wrede left this city yesterday. In the affairs of Germany, the only ones now unsettled, great activity prevails. To-day there was another sitting of the deputies.—Great progress is expected to be made by the end of the month; we do not, however, hear that any of the lodgings the next month have been given up. The news from Italy is very good; the Neapolitans retreat without stopping.

By the Paris papers of Friday last, which are received, we find that the emperor still continued in that capital, and that all was tranquil in France. The same quiet seems to prevail on the frontiers, though the war cloud darkens deeper and deeper along the extended line of the threatened operations. By the return of Marshal Suchet to Paris, which we see noticed, it may be presumed that the entrance of France by the Alsace side, which that General went to inspect, and which is the most vulnerable point of the French frontiers, is considered in a state of security; and it is certainly so, if the Swiss have resolved, as we are told they have, to preserve their neutrality.

The work of fortification, however, continues to go on with great activity in the interior of France, particularly on the heights around Paris, where there are to be works sufficient to contain 80,000 soldiers as a garrison.

RASTATT, April 14.

The charges imposed upon the inhab-

itants reduced them almost to despair. At Crenzinch the Prussian governor of the middle Rhine invited the inhabitants, by their constituted authorities, to arms, but it was absolutely refused.

ZEALAND, April 5.

The diet of Stockholm is busy with their domestic affairs; the last accounts say nothing of any armaments.

BERN, April 9.

The abbe de Saint Gall has protested against the decisions of the congress.

ROME, April 7.

The people have heard of the emperor at Paris, and that the king of Naples had been directed by him to hold the ecclesiastical estates as they were in 1809. Hence the people have discovered no fear of the Neapolitans, and regarding them as friends, were preparing to receive them.

MARVIEDRO, April 4.

We have heard of the arrival of the emperor at Paris. This event has produced a serious effect. The troops ready to embark for South America are counter ordered.

LEIPSIC, April 9.

The Prussians wish to engage the Saxons to take part in the crusade against France. No one consents. All the Saxons know if they are to recover their independence, they must receive it from France. The Prussians have disarmed us. They distrust us. They fear what despair may do, because a people humbled and pushed to extremities always find resources.

CARLSRUHE, April 17.

The expenses that the country on the right bank have to pay are enormous, and must be greater when the allied troops are assembled, and they turn all hearts and hopes to France.—A stupor prevails. In vain attempts are made to excite the people against France and the emperor. Should the French gain any advantages, the whole would be for France.

VENICE, April 4.

Our government hesitates and joins no party.—We are every day expecting some event to put an end to uncertainty.

April 14.

There is a report that the English and Sicilians have disembarked on the coasts of the kingdom of Naples.

HAMBURG, April 21.

The senate has published a very long decree, concerning the measures to prevent French spies, and other suspicious persons, from carrying on dangerous intrigues in the city.

BRUSSELS, April 20.

The prince of Orange has abolished the trial by jury. This measure has displeased all true friends of liberty.

We are sorry to hear, by a thousand reports, unhappily all probably true, that our allies upon the Sanibre and the Meuse occasion very heavy complaints. Do they know friends from enemies? Brussels sent last year to the allies a deputation to complain of the soldiery. We beg the ministers to read the memorials sent to Paris from Leige, Kuy, Namur, Dinant, Charleroi, and more particularly from the inhabitants of the country. We demand protection as upon a conquered country. They demand it as justice to a free and independent nation. If foreign soldiers do not know what they owe to personal safety and property, their officers ought to teach them.

By a notice from Hamburg, 11th April, it appears, when the allies renewed the treaty of Chaumont, the envoy of Spain acceded, upon condition that this, his own act should be approved at his own court. The envoy of Sweden declared, before he should accede, he must have instructions from his court. The Prussian authorities at Dresden have issued a proclamation, requiring the Saxons not to express, in any form, their attachment to Napoleon, and it is signed by the governors. This explains what spirit obtains in Saxony.

AUGSBURG, April 17.

The Prussian papers complain that the Danish government has given no orders to form an auxiliary corps.

BARCELONA, April 11.

The party for the constitution, which, in Barcelona, is by much the most numerous and best informed, is entirely for the emperor Napoleon. The priests and monks who fear his influence, are inferior in force. The other party wait only for an opportunity to declare themselves openly. We see on the walls, *Live Napoleon.*

BASLE, April 16.

The public opinion begins to show in Switzerland so favorable to France, that the governments are obliged from the foreign jealousy over them, to increase every precaution. The disposition for neutrality has been expressed in all the chief places of the cantons.

MUNICH, April 12.

In general, generous minds throughout all Germany, revolt at the declaration of the congress of the 13th March, which has been distributed every where. The answer by M. Bragatton is circulated and generally approved.

MADRID, April 9.

The news of the return of Napoleon

to France reached us yesterday. We find it difficult to express the emotions which this event excited. Crowds were assembled in different places.—Many before the gates of the new palace. The people cried, *down with the ingratiation! Live the cortes!*

PARIS, April 15.

Monsieur the count Miot, councillor of state, has left this some days since for Rochelle, in quality of commissary extraordinary of the government. Monsieur the count Thebaudeau has left this for Dijon, in the same quality.

Letters from Strasburg speak of the speedy departure of many of the members of the electoral college of the department of Paris, to assist in the sittings of the *Chambré de Mai.*

When the emperor presented himself before the people of Lyons, there was not found a single man, who, for two millions, would deliver him to his enemies. When the duke of Angouleme had fled from Dauphiny, he found ten thousand peasants to arrest, gratis, himself, and all his staff. On which side is the national feeling?

Journal de l'Empire.

NEW-YORK, June 25.

Of Martinique.—By the Bulwark, the editors of this Gazette are informed, that, on the 4th of June, admiral Durham, in the WARRIOR, of 74 guns, with two frigates, and a small fleet of transports, from Barbadoes, took possession of Fort Royal, where the Bourbon flag was hoisted. The French troops were immediately embarked for France, and the last of them sailed about the time the Bulwark left that port. Admiral Durham had with him about 2000 men. The common military duty of the Island was performed by the militia.

It appears, from our former accounts that the news of Bonaparte's return to Paris, induced the French soldiery at Martinique to declare in his favor, and that the governor of the island, in order to secure the place for a Bourbon master, sent to Barbadoes for a British force to come and take possession of the 1st and.

Of Gaudaloupe.—It was the opinion at Martinique, that similar transactions would immediately take place at Gaudaloupe.

VIENNA, March 31.

They write from the Dardanelles, that by order of the grand seignor they are about constructing two new forts, one on the Asiatic, and the other on the European side, precisely on the spot where the ancient castles of S stos and Abydos stood, and where Xerxes threw the bridge of boats over the straits.—The grand seignor has, it is said, appropriated 365,000 piastres for the construction of these forts, and ordered that there should be a mosque and prison in each of them. Each of these forts will mount 60 pieces of cannon, and have a garrison of 2000 men. He has also ordered to be built of stone, the works which were only of earth when the English fleet forced the passage of the Dardanelles to proceed to Constantinople.

They have received at Constantinople accounts from Cairo, dated the 4th January, announcing that the war undertaken so long ago and carried on with so much obscurity, against the Wechabites, is at last terminated, and that tranquility is re-established in Arabia. All the chiefs of this seditious sect have implored their pardon. The greatest joy prevailed at Cairo on account of the happy issue of a war which has been so expensive.

The whole number of members in the English house of commons is 685; of these, 254 are elected by 5723 votes! no one having so high a number as 200—and many less than 20! Fifty-six (near one-eleventh of the whole) are sent by 364 votes.

THEATRE.

This Evening, the 10th of July, Will be presented a celebrated Drama, in five acts, translated from the German of Kotzebue, called

The Stranger.

The Stranger, . . .	Mr. Collins.
Baron Steinfort, . . .	Jefferson.
Count Winterson, . . .	Ludlow.
Tobias, . . .	
Francis, . . .	
Solomon, . . .	Lucas.
Peter, . . .	Aoderson.
Nicholas, . . .	Beale.
Mrs. Haller, . . .	Mrs. Barrett.
Countess Winterson, . . .	Turner.
Charlotte, . . .	Milner.
Song, . . .	Mr. Morgan.

Children in the Wood.
For particulars, see bills of the evening.

Hatters, Look Here!

The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Raccoon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.

P. & W. BAIN.

Millwrights

Wanted to hire two or three Journey-men Millwrights, to whom liberal wages will be given apply to

LUKE USHER.

Lexington, July 9 1815

Merino Sheep.

Forty to Fifty full blooded Merino Rams and Ewes will be sold at Auction on the 20th July, the day of the Cattle Show at Sanders two and a half miles from Lexington. Gentlemen wishing to Possess this invaluable animal, will do well to attend this sale, the Sheep will be positively sold.

Sanders 6th July, 1815.

Wanted,

An elderly WOMAN of good character, and who is capable of taking on herself the management of a house at a manufactory in the Country, will hear of a good situation by application to the Printer.
Lexington, July 10 1815.

Public Sale.

To be sold at Public sale on the Farm of Robert A. Gatewood, 2 miles from Lexington, on the Curds Road on Tuesday the 18th of the present month, a valuable young Stock of Sheep, Cattle of different descriptions; a valuable Yoke of Oxen, and a New Cart, together with a variety of Farming Utensils &c. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M.—six months credit, bond and approved security required.
June 8th, 1815.

Kentucky Insurance Office.

A dividend of five per cent. for the half year ending this day, will be paid to the Stockholders or to their representatives, on or after the 6th instant.

ABRAM S. BARTON Cashier.

Lexington June 8th 1815.

Watches and Silver Ware.

THE SUBSCRIBER has constantly for sale an extensive assortment of first rate Patent Lever, and Plain Gold and Silver Watches, with a great variety of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys. Also, manufactures and has on hand a supply of Silver Ware, of the newest and best patterns, consisting of Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes, Soup Bowls, Cream Pots, Castors, Table and Tea Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. &c. PHILIP GARRETT,
No. 144, Market street, Philadelphia.

July 5. Orders left with Tilford, Scott and Trotter, Lexington, Kentucky, will be forwarded and punctually attended to.

TAKE NOTICE.

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.
I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9.

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Foundry business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cup-Lo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

EZRA WOODRUFF.

Lexington July 9th, 1815.

Silver Plating.

The subscriber takes the opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he continues to carry on the plating business in all its various branches, at the old stand, on Main Street, opposite Lewis & Co. orders, in Lexington, where he intends keeping a large assortment of Plated Ware always on hand which will be disposed of at the most reduced price for cash, all orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
By ICHABOD WOODRUFF.
LEXINGTON, July 9th, 1815.

Attention!!

The Subscriber offers a Great Bargain in a family of Negroes six in number for Cash or Approved Notes. For terms apply to Joseph L. Lemon or myself living on 14th Street.
THOMAS LEMON.

Charles Cummins

Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair Cutter, Wig-maker, &c. &c.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the public who have so liberally patronized him, that he has returned from Philadelphia and is now ready to attend any Commands in *Propria Persona*, at the same time, assuring them that he has made every exertion to study during his absence the fashions as they rise, and he hopes by a constant attention to the duties of his profession to merit a continuance of their favour.

Lexington, July 9

28—10

New Jewelry, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers, about four thousand dollars worth of JEWELRY, or consignment, consisting of an elegant assortment of WATCH CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS; also LADIES' BRACELETS, PINS, EARRINGS, BRACELETS and NECKLACES, warranted to be of the first quality, and not inferior to any ever sold in this place. The above articles will be sold wholesale or retail, at the most reduced price for cash. Any person wishing to purchase the above articles, either by the quantity or by the single piece will find it to their advantage to call and view the above articles at their store, on Main street.
I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 5th, 1815.

Fayette Circuit, Set:—

JUNE TERM, 1815.

Walter Carr, against Dav. Crenshaw, John T. Hawkins, John Hawkins, Walker Hawkins, Iliai Metcalf, L. dda, Bales,

ON motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, leave is given him to amend his bill—which amendment was immediately made and filed. And on his motion it is ordered that Lydial Bales be made a defendant thereto—and he having failed to enter his appearance hereon, agreeably to law and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth—Therefore, on the motion of this complainant, it is ordered, that until he shall appear here on or before first day of next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him.—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper of this commonwealth, for eight weeks in succession. A Copy.
28 THOMAS BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

G. Geib

Respectfully informs the public, that he now lives in the House formerly occupied by John T. Mason, on Main cross street, about a mile north of the Court-house.

He purposes taking scholars at his own House, where a few young Ladies can be accommodated with board. And also to attend pupils at their places of residence in Lexington and its vicinity, to teach them the following branches of Music, viz—Composition, Thoro' Bass Playing, the Piano Forte, the Italian Style of singing and the German Flute, &c.

He flatters himself that his long experience and practice in Music will merit the public patronage.

For terms apply at his House or to the Music Store on Main Street formerly occupied by the Subscriber.

Lexington, May 28, 1815.

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF **Williamson & McKinney,** ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-tf

TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have Wool, ready combed, to spin, at my Steam factory near Lexington.

LEWIS SANDERS.

November 11, 1814.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Water Street, opposite the new market house. It has a front of 22 feet on Water street, running back half the distance from Water to High street.—Enquire of the printer. 11-tf March 13, 1815.

Coffee & Cotton.

6000 lbs. prime Green Coffee,
6000 Carolina long staple Cotton,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BY
J. P. SCHATZELL.
14th April, 1815.

COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of
JOHN JONES.

Water-street, Lexington.

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WAIN, WHITNEY, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Chesapeake, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room.

Lexington, November 20.

Richard H. Chinn,

WILL PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette Circuit and County Court, and also the adjoining Courts. He will particularly attend to the collection of such monies as he may obtain judgments for when requested.—His office is kept on Short-street, Lexington.

April 3.

Elijah Henry & Co.

Carry on the Blacksmith's business in all its branches in the brick shop on Limestone street, a few steps above the jail, on the opposite side of the street. They will always keep on hand, warranted Axes, Hoes, Ploughs, Hinges, and all other articles in their line; they will execute all orders with dispatch, & in the best manner. They will be always prepared to shoe horses in superior style; their charge for shoeing all round is 10s. 6d. and so in proportion for fewer shoes.

Lexington, May 1.—18

Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the post. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will show for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.

May 13.

A Stocking Hosiery Wanted.

A GOOD WORKMAN, of steady habits, will get constant employment and liberal wages, by applying at the Gazette Office, or to the subscriber opposite Mrs. Russell's new building.

RICHARD K. DOWLING.

April 16, 1815.

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh, Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF CUT AND WROUGHT

NAILS,

Made at the Penitentiary, to be had (wholesale or retail) of
DANL. BRADFORD.

Lexington, May 8, 1815.

Notice.

As the subscriber intends to go or send to Philadelphia about the first day of July next, those indebted to him, either by bond, note or book-account, will please make use of the present notice by calling at his store and discharging their respective debts previous to that day. Those failing to do it, will find their debts lodged with suitable officers for collection.

May 10.

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy. The subscriber has also,
Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.
Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here. Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS. A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK. Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHER-RY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel. Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large, likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive. Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is well qualified for a long journey.

N. BURROWS.

DAVID TODD has recommenced the practice of Law, and will punctually attend the Fayette Circuit and County Courts. His office is three doors below Frazer's corner to wards Water Street.

Those indebted to him on Store accounts, are requested to call and settle them, in a few days. All those unsettled will be handed to Mr. Thos. Worland.

Blank Bills of Lading,
For Sale at this Office.

CASH

Will be given for any quantity of Tallow, Lard, and Kitchen Grease by the subscribers, at their factory, upper end of Main street.

MEGOWAN, TOWLER & MEGOWAN.
May 9, 1815.

UNITED STATES APOTHECARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ALBANY, March 31.
SURGEONS and mates or other officers attached to the United States or state's service, or all other persons holding hospital supplies of any description whatever, belonging to the United States army, are hereby requested to report the same without delay to this office, or to either of my assistants on the following stations, viz.—Burlington, Vt. Williamsville and Brownsville, N. Y. Boston, New-London, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Va. Charleston, S. C. and New-Orleans. Each article of Medicine, surgical instruments, regimental medicines and store chests, hospital stores, furniture, bedding and equipments, not immediately wanted, must be forthwith returned to this department, and placed in either of the above named depositories: receipts will be given for the same, which will exonerate the present possessor from further responsibility, and enable him to settle his accounts with the government. All expenses incurred in the transportation of these articles from their present situation to the nearest of the above mentioned depositories, will be paid by the Quarter-master's department, such account being previously certified by myself or either of my assistants.

FRANCIS LE BARON,
U. S. Apothecary General.

The Printers employed to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert this notice six times in succession in their papers, and present their accounts to the Quarter-master general's department for payment.

April 19.

Penitentiary Nails.

Daniel Bradford keeps a constant supply of Nails, made at the Penitentiary, which will be sold wholesale, at the Frankfurt Prices, with the addition of carriage.

Lexington, June 12.

Mr. Green

Begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that early in the month of July he will commence giving Lessons on the Piano Forte; those ladies and gentlemen who employ him, may rest assured of his best endeavors to merit their approbation.

June 12.

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line will be executed on the shortest notice and in the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with their custom can be supplied by wholesale or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & L. HAWKINS, on Main street.

32-tf August 8, 1814.

Notice.

All those indebted to the subscribers either by note or book account, are requested to come forward and settle them off, by the 10th July, as one of the firm intends starting to the eastward, about that time.

ELLIS & MORROW.

Lost,

On Saturday, the 20th May, in Lexington, several small Bank Notes, to the amount of \$17 1-2 wrapped in a piece of brown paper. Any person who may have found the same, shall be generously rewarded by the subscriber, living near Nicholasville.

WILLIAM KENEDY.

Removal.

I have removed from Water street to Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay attention to the scouring and dyeing of men's cloths, ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid attention to, and be made to look new. Gold and silver lace cleaned, and the blue dyeing carried on as usual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness—the Horse is remarkably gentle and true.

HUGH CRAWFORD.

June 12th

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woolen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls.

Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24-tf

WOODFORD CIRCUIT, Set. June Term 1815:

IN CHANCERY.

Zachariah Dozier, Complainant,
against

Ann Lucas, John Burbridge, Elizabeth Stapp, James Stapp and Sally his wife, Wm. Burbridge, Jeremiah Burbridge, Samuel Simpson and Franky his wife, Benjamin Bowmar and Polly his wife, Micajah Kreal and Milly his wife, and Elijah Burbridge, heirs and legal representatives of Benjamin Burbridge deceased.

This day came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ann Lucas is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and that she hath failed to enter her appearance herein according to law and the rules of this Court. It is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant appear here on or before the first day of the next September term of this Court, and answer the complainant's Bill, the same will be taken for confessed, against her and it is further ordered, that a copy of this Order be inserted in some authorised News-Paper, published in this Commonwealth for eight weeks successively.

A copy attests JOHN MCKINNEY, c w c

June 12

SUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,
70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.

B. BLOUNT.

Lexington, Nov. 21.

All kinds of CONSTABLES BLANKS, SHERIFFS DO.

Blank Deeds.
For sale at this Office.

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.

January 2, 1815.

Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.

I. & E. WOODRUFF, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,
An elegant assortment of
Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS, Which they will sell much lower than has been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

ALL KINDS OF
Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash, ALL KINDS OF
Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Casts, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assortment of

Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

Lexington, April 4, 1814.

COTTON.

FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
For Sale by

E. W. CRAIG.

January 20, 1815.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best
DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

October 10, 1814

Cash Wanted.

FOR \$3000 a good interest will be paid, and real estate given as security. Refer to
DANL. BRADFORD, Com. Mer.

Lexington, April 13, 1815.

Hand and Machine Cards.

THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY inform their friends and customers, as also the customers of the late firm of WILLIAM WHITEMORE & CO. Boston, that having extended their machinery for striking all kinds of Cards, they keep constantly on hand a regular supply of WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TOW CARDS, HOLE & COTTON CARDS, CLOTHIERS and HATTERS JACKS—Also MLCHEINE CARDS, FILLETING & COMB PLATE—all warranted of superior quality.—Orders punctually and faithfully executed on liberal terms.

TIMOTHY WHITEMORE,
Agent N. York Manufacturing Company,
No. 133, Pearl-street.

New-York, Feb. 14, 1815.

COTTON & WOOL CARDS for Machinery, may be had of the above Manufacture at
LEWIS SANDERS',
Lexington.

March 1, 1815.

Notice.

The stock-holders of the Kentucky Insurance Co. are requested to attend the half yearly meeting, which will be held at their office, in Lexington, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, the first day of July next.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN L. MARTIN, clk.

Ky. In. Co.

June 3d, 1815.

First and Last Notice.

The subscriber wishes all those indebted to him to come forward and pay off the old score, as he intends to go or send to the eastward, by the 15th July next. Those who will not avail themselves of the present notice, may expect to find their accounts &c. in the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOSEPH I. LEMON.

June 3d, 1815.

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, May 28, 1815.

Strayed or Stolen.

From my pasture, on Saturday night last I likely Bay Horse, nine years old, branded on the buttock with an L, a little dished faced, with a fine eye, scar on the top of his head, remarkable small foot, I will give a hundred dollars for the horse and thief, or 20 dollars for the horse alone.

ELIJAH CARTMELL.

May 25.

The Great Question Examined.

Persons holding subscription papers to the above work, are earnestly solicited to forward them to this office, that the work may immediately be put to press.

Last Notice.

I intend starting to Philadelphia on the first day of July those indebted to me, will be pleased to call and close these accounts, or pay off their notes due to me, before that period; further indulgence cannot be given without much inconvenience. Those who fail to comply with this request must expect their accounts or notes to be placed in the hands of some collector, for the purpose of settlement.

Wm. GRIMPS, Jr.

FOR SALE.

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.

TH. T. BARR,
Agent for the owner.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Wilgus and Clarke, in the Columbian Inn, WAS this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, either by note or book account, are requested to call immediately and settle the same, with Asa Wilgus, who is authorised to adjust all debts due to and from said firm, as no indulgence will be given; and all those having demands against said firm, are requested to make them.

ASA WILGUS.

February 18.

J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the town of Lexington, will practise LAW in the County and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit Court of the adjacent counties. He may be consulted at his office on Main-street, next door above Maceour's Book Store, and a few doors below the Insurance Bank.

Feb. 11, 1815.

I have just received a quantity of

Loaf Sugar,
OF PRIME QUALITY,

and will sell the same at 59 cents per pound.

BARTH. BLOUNT.

January 28, 1815.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Bobb and Vigus, Cheap-side, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.—The Portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his room, which is open at all hours of the day.

40-tf

The Subscriber

WISHES TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF

PLANK AND SCANTLING,

OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES;

For which a liberal price will be given.

R. B. SPALDING.

N. B.—I wish to employ two or three Journey men House Joiners, of steady habits.

R. B. S.

Lex. January 3, 1815.

Columbian Inn.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is now the sole proprietor of the COLUMBIAN INN, having purchased out the interest of Wilgus & Clarke, and has removed to Lexington for the purpose of keeping a PUBLIC HOUSE therein.—The situation of this house is known to be the most convenient stand in Lexington for a tavern, being near the centre of the town and immediately opposite and not more than 50 steps from the south-east side of the court-house. The subscriber has increased the number of his beds and servants in and about his house—His table shall be furnished with every thing that the markets afford, and his bar shall always be supplied with the best FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS. The Stables are large and commodious, capable of holding upwards of one hundred horses, and shall be constantly supplied with Hay, Oats, Corn, &c. and attentive and experienced ostlers. Those who please to favour the subscriber with their custom, may rely on every attention being paid to them, to make them as comfortable as possible.

ASA WILGUS.

February 18.

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by M'CALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrears, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.

LEXINGTON PORTER & ALE

BREWERY.

The subscriber will have on delivery in a few days, ALE and PORTER in bottles. Having made arrangements with the Glass-works at Maysville for an extensive supply of bottles, he is enabled to execute orders which may be sent from the country.

JOHN COLEMAN.

Lexington, May 10.

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL,
CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813.

BOARDING SCHOOL

For Young Ladies

Mrs. LOCKWOOD tenders her grateful acknowledgments to those who have so liberally patronized her during a residence of Eight years in Lexington, and announces to them and the public, her intention of recommencing her School on Monday, the 27th inst.

Terms as usual.

March 11, 1815.

HERAN & MAXWELL

HATTERS,

CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street.—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms.

Lexington, June 25, 1814.

CONFECTIONER.

JOHN D. DUNCAN,

HAVING lately fixed up his store on Mill or Poplar Row street, keeps up a general assortment in his line.

Country merchants will be supplied with CANDIES, SUGAR PLUMS, SUGAR TOYS, CORDIALS, &c.

OF THE BEST QUALITIES,

And on as liberal terms as circumstances will admit.